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flagrantly violated every day, and the reputation of the whole style, as a style, suffers in consequence.

The sketches need but little comment to elucidate them. The screen is filled in with figured silk, and is about as pretty a thing of its kind as I have seen for some time, while a table made to accompany the cabinet has a brass gallery and is embellished with ormolu mounts which most effectively relieve the somewhat monotonous and somber effect of the dark mahogany.

From the consideration of the curvilinear lines of the Louis XV.—or rather the Anglo-Louis XV.—as exemplified by up-to-date productions, we turn to what is—at least in my opinion—a more satisfactory phase of fashion. By the courteous permission of Messrs. B. Cohen & Sons, of Curtain road, London, E. C., the manufacturers of the designs just considered, I am enabled to illustrate one or two renderings of eighteenth century lines which, while embracing the good points of the original period, are free from its faults. The little wall cabinet in the initial is a choice piece of work, and gains its principal charm from its very simplicity. Unfortunately it is not possible to reproduce in a pen-and-ink sketch the perfec-

but I am inclined to think that the styles founded on recognized principles will still continue to bear the palm. There are many ideas which suggest themselves in this connection, but I find that the space at my disposal is exhausted, and must reserve further comment.

DECORATIVE NOTES.

A TRANSPARENT mirror glass, recently introduced in Germany, reflects light on one side, from which it is practically opaque, while from the other side it is transparent. It is proposed to use this type of glass for glazing windows in city residences, for, while it will not cut off light or vision from the interior, it will prevent outsiders from seeing into a room.

IN most of the larger shops there is a department devoted to the making of summer slip covers for upholstered furniture. These are either made to order or may be had already made up. They are made variously of chintz, creton, holland, imperial cotton damask, in stripes of white on white, blue, red or rose on white, in floral designs on cream or white,

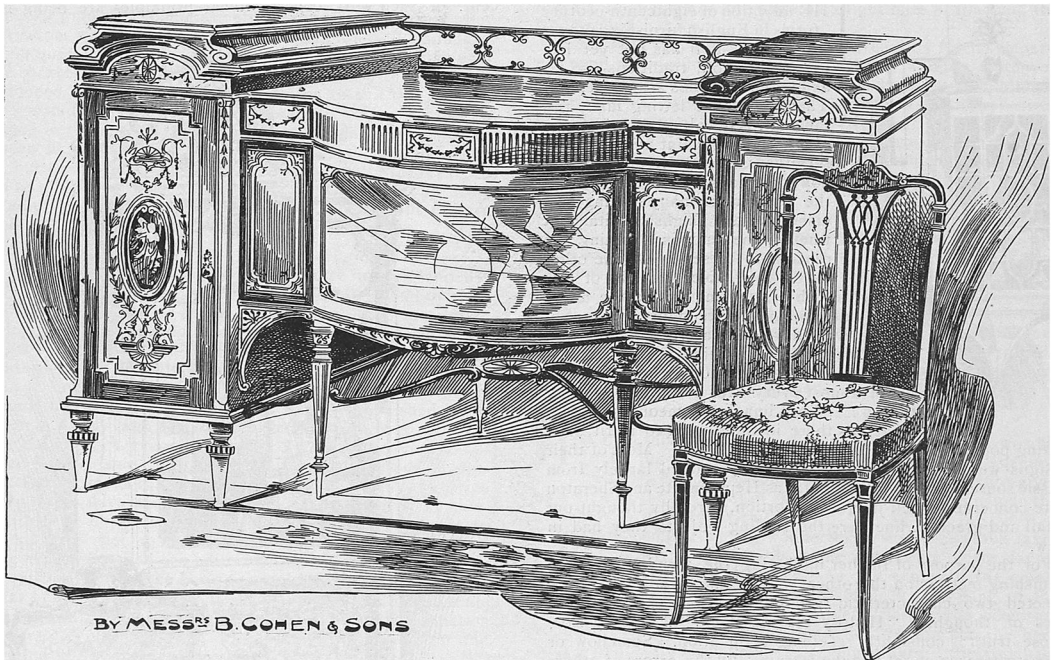


FIG. 2. CABINET AND CHAIR ON ENGLISH EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LINES.

tion of the workmanship and the beauty of the wood employed, two chief features. But the gem of the collection is the cabinet depicted in Fig. 2, which undoubtedly ranks among the choicest pieces of its kind to be found in any London showroom at the present time. The pedestal form which it takes is most characteristic in its way, and, in the decoration, both carver and inlayer have been given opportunities to display their skill. Though the design is not a slavish reproduction of the work of any of those who made the eighteenth century famous for choice house furnishings, it is quite in the spirit of the time, and inspiration for it was undoubtedly drawn from the models left by Sheraton and Heppelwhite. Both utilitarian and decorative considerations are fully respected, and such a piece of furniture would be an ornament to any home, however luxurious. The end pedestals would constitute fine bases for the support of any large *objets d'art et vertu*. The chair accompanying the cabinet is quite in keeping with the larger article.

It is difficult to prophesy whether the demand for the "Quaint" will survive a century, as these ideas have done,

and in plain colors. They are bound with white or colored braids, and all are washable. Sets of from five to seven pieces cost from \$8 to \$10.

CHINESE camphor wood chests are invaluable for packing away curtains, blankets and clothing. They have a delightful, pungent odor, which they retain always, and are made in a strong, solid manner with brass-bound corners and bands, brass locks and swinging handles. They come in three sizes and may be purchased for \$10, \$14 or \$17, according to size.

IN default of camphor chests, there are various preparations of camphor provided to insure safety in putting away winter clothing, etc. One of the best of these is a mixture of camphor and cedar, which is sold for fifteen cents per can. Then there is camphor crystalline, at ten cents per package, camphor balls, for six cents per pound, gum camphor, for forty-six cents per pound, and camphor paper sheets, for four cents per sheet. These preparations are sold at these prices only at the dry goods shops.